IN THE CLAIMS:

1-6 (canceled)

7. (currently amended) In a method of treating a patient characterized in that a xenon adjuvant is provided in a form of a combination medicament comprising gaseous xenon selected from the group consisting of gaseous xenon and a xenon containing gas mixture as an adjuvant and a cerebral hemogenous medicament for the treatment of a condition selected from the group consisting of acute and chronic cerebral disorders or impairments, ischemic brain disorders, stroke reperfusion damage and brain trauma, selecting as a patient some one having such condition, administering the adjuvant ~~and at least one medicament~~ to such a patient ~~to assist~~ by inhalation with the intended purpose of assisting the effect of the cerebral hemogenous medicament, wherein the xenon administered is in a subanesthetic amount ~~whereby what is~~ wherein the xenon-containing gas mixture administered to the patient contains no more than ~~70%~~ 65% by volume of xenon and when the ~~adjuvant~~ xenon-containing gas mixture itself contains more than ~~70%~~ 65% by volume xenon the ~~adjuvant~~ xenon-containing gas mixture is metered into the patient's respiratory gas so that the combined gas supplied to the patient contains no more than ~~from 5 to~~ ~~70%~~ 65% by volume xenon, the cerebral homogenous medicament consisting of a material other than oxygen, and ~~the medicament is active for treating a condition to be treated by a medicament selected from the group consisting of medicaments with an antiviral, antibacterial, antimycotic, neuroprotective, anticarcinogenic, sedative, analgesically or anesthetically acting substance; opioids; sufentanil, remifentanil; anesthetics, volatile anesthetics; methoxyflurane, halothane, enflurane, isoflurane, sevoflurane and desflurane; local anesthetics; articaine,~~

~~benzovaine, bupivacaine, butanilicaine, butoxycaine, cinchocaine, cocaine, etidocaine, fomocaine, lidocaine, mepivacaine, oxetacaine, oxybuprocaine, pramocaine, prilocaine, procaine, proxymetacaine, ropivacaine, tolycaine or tetracaine; 2-adrenoceptor agonists, clonidine, dexmedetomidine; catecholamines, parasympathomimetics, parasympatholytics, spasmolytics, sympathomimetics, sympatholytics, ß-receptor blocks, tranquilizers, narcoleptics, antidepressants, sedatives, centrally sedative sedating agents, analgesics, antipyretics, migraine remedies, antiparkinson agents, analeptics, antiepileptics, antiemetics, emetics, substances influencing blood clotting, amino acids, vitamins or hormones; medicaments for NOS inhibition, medicaments for treating migraine, medicaments for treating septic shock, medicaments for treating multiple sclerosis, medicaments for treating inflammations or inflammatory pains; hemogenous cerebral medicaments; medicaments for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of stroke, reperfusion damage, brain trauma, of impairments of blood flow in the brain, of impairment of cerebral perfusion, of cognitive impairments or of postischemia syndrome; barbiturates; barbital or phenobarbital, allobarbital, amobarbital, aprobarbital, brallobarbital, cyclobarbital, pentobarbital, proallylanol, secobarbital and vinylbital, chloral hydrate, methylpentynol, paraldehyde; benzodiazepines, alprazolam, bromazepam, brotizolam, diazepam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, loprazolam, lormetazepam, midazolam, nitrazepam, oxazepam, temazepam and triazolam; medicaments for neuroprotection, medicaments for therapy of impairments of cognitive performance; medicaments for organic brain syndrome, depressive pseudodementias, dementing syndromes, deliria as acute organic brain syndromes, intoxications, withdrawal syndromes or cytopathic influences; medicaments for chronic neurodegenerative disorders; medicaments for Huntington's disease, amyotropically lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease,~~

~~AIDS dementia, Alzheimer's disease or acute neurodegenerative disorders; medicaments for ischemias of the brain or neurotraumata; diagnostic aids, x-ray contrast agents or radioactive isotopes, selecting as a patient some one having such condition, and administering both the xenon adjuvant and the medicament to the patient having such condition~~ administering the cerebral hemogenous medicament orally or parenterally to such a patient.

8-14. (canceled)

15. (new) The method as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that the xenon-containing gas mixture administered to the patient contains no more than 60% by volume of xenon and when the xenon-containing gas mixture itself contains more than 60% by volume xenon the xenon-containing gas mixture is metered into the patient's respiratory gas so that the combined gas supplied to the patient contains from 5 to 60% by volume xenon.

16. (new) The method as claimed in claim 15, characterized in that the xenon-containing gas mixture administered to the patient contains no more than 50% by volume of xenon and when the xenon-containing gas mixture itself contains more than 50% by volume xenon the xenon-containing gas mixture is metered into the patient's respiratory gas so that the combined gas supplied to the patient contains from 5 to 50% by volume xenon.

17. (new) The method as claimed in claim 16, characterized in that the xenon-containing gas mixture administered to the patient contains no more than 40% by volume of xenon and when the xenon-containing gas mixture itself contains more than 40% by volume xenon the xenon-containing gas mixture is metered into the patient's respiratory gas so that the combined gas supplied to the patient contains from 5 to 40% by volume xenon.

18. (new) The method as claimed in claim 16, characterized in that the xenon-containing gas mixture administered to the patient contains no more than 30% by volume of xenon and when the xenon-containing gas mixture itself contains more than 30% by volume xenon the

xenon-containing gas mixture is metered into the patient's respiratory as so that the combined gas supplied to the patient contains from 5 to 30% by volume xenon.

19. (new) The method as claimed in claim 16, characterized in that the xenon-containing gas mixture administered to the patient contains no more than 20% by volume of xenon and when the xenon-containing gas mixture itself contains more than 20% by volume xenon the xenon-containing gas mixture is metered into the patient's respiratory gas so that the combined gas supplied to the patient contains from 5 to 20% by volume xenon.